

The Daily Republican.

HAMSHER & MOSSER,
Publishers.
T. R. MORRISON,DECATUR, ILLINOIS:
Thursday Evening, Feb. 4.

AND STILL THEY COME.

The people will have the REPUBLICAN, as witness the following list of renewals and new subscriptions since our last:

Jeremiah Thomas, Friends Creek.
Ed. Turpin, Decatur.
W. S. Grubbs, Louisville, Ky.
B. D. Querry, Friends Creek.
T. W. Berry, Sangamon.
Jones Nye, Decatur.
J. N. Hoyt, Harrisburg.
James N. Cline, Lincoln, Neb.
S. A. Maffitt, Sedgwick City, Kan.
S. A. Williams, Burlingame, Kan.
Thomas J. Rubleman, Wheatland.
H. W. Davis, Long Creek.
D. H. Green, San Jose, Cal.
D. A. Woodland, Forsythe.
Jason Rice, Amesville, Ohio.
Samuel Snell, Friends Creek.
E. D. Cole, Macon.
S. C. Allen, Decatur.
W. R. Park, Harrisburg.
A. Dennis, Decatur.
Charles Hurst, Decatur.
A. H. Boze, Glenwood, Mo.
H. J. Eymann, Warrensburg.
Samuel Weiszel, Decatur.
Hilton Cassel, " "
J. T. Turner, Harrisburg.
J. J. Clark, Ocoee, Kan.
H. S. Coonrod, Cisco.
P. K. Hamilton, Illinoi.
Will H. Oren, Latham.
Henry Wheran, Dalton City.
L. Cazalet, Macon.
D. H. Krome, Assumption.
S. S. Hopkins, Wheatland.
Fred Schwab, Decatur.
J. G. Shanklin, Macon.
J. R. Price, Wheatland.
J. D. Geppert, Island City, Mo.
Dr. F. May, Decatur.
Mrs. Tibbie Judd, Mansfield, Ill.
Henry Rhodes, Jr., Hickory Point.
Henry Martin, Forsythe.
C. D. Camp, Springfield.
E. N. Case, Macon.
John Brandt, Decatur.
W. T. Mollitt, Blue Mound.
J. A. Brown, Decatur.
J. H. Goltra, Macon.
J. W. Duval, Argenta.

THE Indianapolis Journal says: "If the public mind has not got past the point of being startled by anything, it must, we think, undergo at least a momentary sensation on fully taking in the fact that the next House of Representatives will be practically under the control of ex-rebels. The total number of this class in the next Congress is said to be eighty-five, of whom five will be in the Senate and eighty in the House. That is to say, out of 292 members of the next House, there will be eighty who either served in the rebel army or hold civil positions under the Confederate government. The total Democratic strength in the House, as it now stands, with seventeen members to be elected in the spring, is 161, so that the ex-rebel members constitute just about one-half of the Democratic strength. No person at all acquainted with the political history of the country and with the aggressive character of southern men can doubt that this element will control the Democratic party and shape the legislation of the next House. As all appropriation bills and bills for raising revenue must originate in the House of Representatives, those men will hold the purse-strings and control the finances of the government. We are not saying that they will attempt any revolutionary or dangerous policy, because we have had no assurance that they will, and sincerely hope they may not. We simply state and call attention to the fact, sufficiently startling in itself, that they will virtually control the House.

This remarkable state of facts suggests one or two reflections. It is a complete answer to the charge constantly made by Democrats that the policy of the Republican party towards the south has been one of tyranny and hate. These ex-rebels owe their seats in Congress, their political enfranchisement, their very lives, to the mild and lenient policy of the government under Republican control. If any one had predicted ten years ago that they would not only be pardoned, but clothed again with political rights by the Republican party, he would have been doomed a bold prophet. And had the same prophet added that within ten years from the surrender of Lee's army the National House of Representatives would be practically under the control of ex-rebels, enfranchised by the generosity of the Republican party and elected to Congress by Democratic votes, he would have been set down for a madman. Yet such is now the sober fact. We are not arguing now that the Republican party has erred in pursuing a too mild and generous policy towards the rebels, but we simply call attention to existing facts as furnish-

ing a complete refutation to the oft-repeated charge that the Republican policy towards the rebels has been that of tyranny and hate. Time alone can prove whether the policy of forgiveness has been a wise one, and whether the American people have too soon forgotten the lessons and the objects of the war."

IN LUCK.

The Khedive's Present to General Sherman's Daughter.

The magnificent present sent by the Khedive of Egypt to Mrs. Lieutenant Fitch, daughter of General Sherman, is in New York, and is, as a matter of course, an object of very decided interest, particularly to the fair sex. The *New York Times* of Saturday says:

Deputy Collector Lydecker held a grand levee in the Collector's office of the custom house yesterday afternoon. It is estimated that more than 3,000 ladies and gentlemen of the city called for the purpose of obtaining a look at the Khedive's magnificent wedding present to General Sherman's daughter. Mr. Lydecker kindly opened the jewel case, and offered all those whose cards he approved an opportunity to feast their eyes upon the royal gift. At length, however, the throng became so great that he gave positive orders that no more cards should be sent in, and many persons were compelled to return home disappointed. Among those who called were Admiral Porter, in company with Lieutenant Fitch, the husband of the fortunate recipient. Artists from the various illustrated papers, and leading men of the various callings and professions were also present. Mr. Tiffany valued the jewels at over \$300,000. Another expert pronounced them to be worth \$280,000. The estimate of Mr. Marsh, the official diamond appraiser of the custom house, is that they would bring from \$250,000 to \$300,000. No one has counted them all, but it is supposed that there are over five hundred in the three pieces. James Fisk, Jr., paid duty on \$28,000 on his famous diamond and it had a flaw in it. There are seventeen diamonds in the Khedive's present that are nearly as large again as Fisk's diamond. Some are a little off color, but there are others that are perfectly pure. They have been in the custom house over a week, having come over in the Parthia, which arrived early last week. They were carried direct from the vessel to the custom house by a messenger, who did not know what he was carrying. They were locked up for the night in the custom house safe, and to-day they will be sent to Tiffany's, where they are to remain on exhibition a few days. They will then be forwarded to St. Louis, where Mrs. Fitch resides.

A reporter of the *Times* was permitted to see Mrs. Fitch's regal present yesterday. No description yet published of it has been entirely correct. Eight immense round stones, surrounded by smaller ones, are linked together at equal distances by two rows of small stones, four of the links containing twenty stones each, and four others containing sixteen stones each. Another row of small diamonds is fastened in five festoons to the lower row of the front links at equidistant intervals from each of the large diamonds. From each point of contact hangs an immense pearl-shaped diamond, surrounded by smaller diamonds, the fastenings being of flagrue gold work, dotted with still smaller diamonds. There are seven of these pendants. On each side of the center pendant, and between the festoon and the lower row of the main link, is a large medallion of flagrue gold work, studded with large and small diamonds.

Mr. White offered a substitute of his own, and Mr. Kellogg offered to amend by striking out the school clause.

Mr. Butler moved to support the postponement until the day after the civil rights bill to the judiciary committee, the vote resulted 147 yeas, 91 nays. The House then voted to reconsider reference by 151 to 93.

Mr. Dawes objected, as this would interfere with the appropriation bills.

Mr. Hawley moved to support the bill to the postponed until the day after the civil rights bill was dispensed of.

Mr. Butler then moved to reconsider the vote referring the civil rights bill to the judiciary committee.

The question was then on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. Butler stated how he proposed to manage the bill. He would first yield to a motion to substitute the Senate bill, then yield to White, of Alabama, to offer a substitute, then to a motion to amend by striking out the clauses relating to schools. This would give a chance for the expression of all shades of opinion.

Mr. Cessna therupon offered the Senate bill as a substitute.

Mr. White offered a substitute of his own, and Mr. Kellogg offered to amend by striking out the school clause.

Mr. Butler gave notice that he would let the debate on the bill run as long as the House chose to sit, and would move the previous question at one o'clock to-morrow. In his remarks Mr. Butler referred to the Southern people as banditti.

Mr. McLean asked why he did so.

Mr. Butler qualified his remarks, saying that it was only the minority.

Mr. McLean said, *sotto voce*, Mr. Butler was the only murderer on the floor, having murdered a man in New Orleans.

After taking his seat, Mr. Butler heard of this, rose again and characterized Mr. McLean's language as impudent, ungentlemanly and ruffianly.

Mr. McLean said if he misundertstood, he would withdraw his remarks; otherwise he retracted nothing.

Mr. McLean's remark was written down, and the Speaker ruled it out of order.

Mr. Lamar insisted that the Speaker should rule on Mr. Butler's language, characterizing Mr. McLean's language as ruffianly.

The Speaker said it was unparliamentary.

After further talk regular business was resumed.

Mr. Lynch having the floor on the advocacy of the bill, said the colored people wanted not social rights, but protection. He stated the hard experiences he had had in traveling.

Mr. Finch argued against the bill.

The house took a recess till 7:30.—The evening session was exclusively for debate on the bill.

In the evening session but few members were present.

Mr. Cain jested the idea that there was bad blood between the races in the South, and made some facetious remarks in regard to mulattoes, which caused much merriment.

Adjourned.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 3.—The twelfth ballot for United States Senator this morning resulted in the choice of Hon. A. Cameron, of LaCrosse, by the following vote: Carpenter, 59; Cameron, 68; Hazleton, 3; J. G. Clark, 1. The result was brought about by the coalition of Democrats and bolting Republicans, the latter having offered the Democrats four names from which to choose. Cameron accepted the nomination on the platform of hard money, tariff for revenue, and supremacy of the civil authorities in time of peace. The Senator elect was born in Caledonia, New York, and has served six years in the State Legislature. He is a lawyer, a prominent member of the Episcopal Church, and has heretofore acted with the Republican party, but it is understood he approves the Democratic platform in 1872. He has not been active in politics for two years.

Wanted.—A German girl to do the housework of a small family. Enquire at this office.

TELEGRAPHIC

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.
[Reported Expressly for the Daily Republic-
an.]

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

Debate on the Civil Rights Bill.

BUTLER SHOWS HIS TEETH AGAIN.

Defeat of Carpenter in Wis.

TILTON STILL ON THE WITNESS STAND.

He Denies the Bessie Turner Story.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.
HOUSE.

Mr. Butler insisted on the regular order, which was whether the House would consider his motion to reconsider the vote of last session referring the civil rights bill to the judiciary committee, the vote resulted 147 yeas, 91 nays. The House then voted to reconsider reference by 151 to 93.

The special order of the House bill being set for to day the civil rights bill was about to go over when Mr. Hawley, who has charge of the bill, in order not to stand in the way of civil rights, asked its postponement one week.

Mr. Dawes objected, as this would interfere with the appropriation bills.

Mr. Hawley moved to support the postponement until the day after the civil rights bill was dispensed of.

Mr. Butler then moved to reconsider the vote referring the civil rights bill to the judiciary committee.

The question was then on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. Butler stated how he proposed to manage the bill. He would first yield to a motion to substitute the Senate bill, then yield to White, of Alabama, to offer a substitute, then to a motion to amend by striking out the clauses relating to schools. This would give a chance for the expression of all shades of opinion.

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Wanted.—A German girl to do the housework of a small family. Enquire at this office.

January 24.

MILWAUKEE OR PITTSBURGH (C. Ross Littlefield, Agent).—**PACIFIC TICKET**. For eleven weeks, or longer, installments, or for one year, or for two years, or for three years, or for four years, or for five years, or for six years, or for seven years, or for eight years, or for nine years, or for ten years, or for twelve years, or for fifteen years, or for twenty years, or for twenty-five years, or for thirty years, or for forty years, or for fifty years, or for sixty years, or for seventy years, or for eighty years, or for ninety years, or for one hundred years, or for one hundred and one years, or for one hundred and two years, or for one hundred and three years, or for one hundred and four years, or for one hundred and five years, or for one hundred and six years, or for one hundred and seven years, or for one hundred and eight years, or for one hundred and nine years, or for one hundred and ten years, or for one hundred and eleven years, or for one hundred and twelve years, or for one hundred and thirteen years, or for one hundred and fourteen years, or for 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hundred and eighty-six years, or for one hundred and eighty-seven years, or for one

Now on the corner
Main and Water St
Room recently occ
pied by W. J. Bro
Druggist.
October 23, 1874-d.

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent
Chill, Fever, Remittent Fever,
Aguo, Periodical or Bilious Fe
and indeed all the affection wh
from malarious, marsh, or ma
poisons.

No one remedy is
called the American reme
sure and safe cure for
Ague, such we are
enabled to offer, with a
certainty, to those who
the disease, and with
surer founded trust, than any

This which protects from or prevents
ever must be of immense service in
countries where it prevails. Prevention
than cure, is the best plan, and the
must be in violent attacks of the
temper. This "CURE" expels the
person of FEVER and AGUE, and
cure all the modern improvements in
Railway travelling, purchase tickets via the
Hammond and St. Joseph short line,

Catalogues sent free to any address. Pianos and Organs sold on
easy terms, and second hand instruments taken in exchange for new
ones. All kinds of Musical Instruments Repaired.

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CHICAGO.

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